The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.

Poetry.

A DAY'S LIFE.

A tremulous shudder invaded the air
As the stars paler grew at the dawning,
Whilst solemnly waited the far-away hills
For the birth of a new summer morning;
Their faithful old arms were patiently held
For the motherless Day-Night was leaving
The murmuring ocean its cradle had set
And the air-mist its garment was weaving.

The sky's starry watchmen trooped coldly away,
Whilst the dead Night was painless forever,
And the hills kissed the babe as it lay in their arms,
Wrapped about in the mist of the river.
At the door of the forest white flowers were hung,
White caps on the waves told the story,
As tho' solemn Ocean in festival garb
Would cover his locks dull and hoary;
Fair Flora her chalice all dewy upheld
At the chrism, and gave it her blessing,
And the birds warbled welcome so merry and clear,
Their faithful allegiance confessing.

So the Day stronger grew—went wandering wide—
Peered in through the forest aisles tender,
Till faint-hearted blossoms went down out of sight,
Unaccustomed to Day's golden splendor.
He flung in his glory wherever he trod,
Set his seal over window and portal,
And bid his attendants, the Hours, by the way,
Leave gifts with each earthly immortal.
There were radiant crowns, shining jewels as well,
But each crown had a thorn somewhere fretting,
And the daintiest jewel the Day could bestow
Had a flaw or a fault in the setting.
There was crosses hung over poor pilgrims awhile,
Underneath looming dark to their vision,
While the heavenward side, which pilgrims saw not,
Burned brightly with glory Elysian.

Far over the meadow and mountain and sea
At noon went the wide proclamation,
That sickle and hammer should rest them an hour
For the honor of Day's coronation.

Again she went shining, his face to the West,
Again would he fain leave no sorrow,
No heart that should bid him in haste to begone
And give place to the hopeful to-morrow.
But tears were still tears, tho' they glittered so bright,
On clouds still the rain was painted,
And the turf was uprooted to cover the forms
Of the earth-loved, and early translated.
Tired Day lower drooped as he longed for his rest,
Till he crept to the hills western lying,
And crimson-tipped shadows in livery stood
Obsequious, while he was dying.
Pale Twilight drew nigh, held his head on her breast,
Till he fainted and vanished forever,
And the shroud laid about him, unstirred by a breath
Or a sound, save the sigh of the river.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

All things of beauty are not their's alone
Who hold the fee; but unto him no less
Who can enjoy, than unto them who own,
Are sweetest uses given to possess.
For Heaven is bountiful; and suffer's none
To make monopoly of aught that's fair;
The breath of violets is not for one,
Nor loveliness of women; all may share
Who can discern; and He who gave the law,
"Thou shalt not covet!" gave the subtle power
By which, unsinning, I may freely draw
Beauty and fragrance from each perfect flower
That still in maiden pride adorns the lea,
Or in my neighbor's garden blooms for me!

Miscellaneous.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Hints to Business Men on Mental Culture.

BY M. B. ANDERSON, LL. D., PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

It is clear that the number of young men who enter a business life, after having received a liberal education, is constantly increasing. It is clear also that our best and ablest merchants desire on the part of their employees a higher range of intelligence and a greater degree of mental discipline, than was thought requisite in former years. The evidence for both of the above statements is abundant. But my design is not to make an argument in favor of giving candidates for mercantile or mechanical life a college education (though I believe it to be desirable), but to point out some practical methods by which those who have already passed the period of elementary training and are already engaged in business can secure growth, power and breadth of intellect. There is a common and somewhat vague distinction drawn between a trade and a liberal profession on the ground that the one requires little beyond manual skill for success, while the other requires a disciplined and well-furnished intellect. Now it is evident that this distinction fails in its application to individuals. For there are great numbers of mechanics, farmers and merchants who bring to their pursuits abroad and comprehensive mind, and so refer all their thinking to great universal laws that they became representatives of the philosophical tendency and habit. Such men invent new processes in the mechanical arts, contrive and improve labor-saving machines, strike out new channels of trade, foresee and evade financial crisis, anticipate the result of increased safety, cheapness and rapidity in the transmission of goods and intelligence, make successful experiments in stock-breeding, fruit-raising, drainage and manures. On the other hand, every careful observer knows that the learned professions furnish manifold examples of men who preach, teach, practise medicine and law on principles as mechanical as those of the organ-grinder. It is evident that the relative dignity of different pursuits among men is not to be sought in the pursuits themselves, but rather in the amount of intelligence which is brought to bear upon them. All growth, progress, improvement in every department of human activity is due to those who bring to ordinary processes of labor the action of a clear and thoughtful mind—to those who think while they work. Here we have an illustration of what gives dignity to labor. The commonest handicraft may by the intelligence and culture of him who exercises it be elevated to the rank of a learned profession. Every learned profession, if practiced with a blind deference to ready furnished rules, precedents, and decisions, without any apprehension of their ultimate ground in the nature of things, becomes a mere mechanical trade. From these general considerations, we see the value of education founded in general principles for every calling in life. A man becomes a better merchant, a better mechanic, a better farmer in the proportion that he is educated up to a comprehension of those general principles which underlie his department of labor. The value of that education which common consent is called liberal to all classes in society must be admitted by all thoughtful persons. But the proportion of young men who can spare the time and money to obtain such a course of education before entering upon business is comparatively small. What course, then shall a young man pursue whom circumstances have forced into practical life with a limited course of elementary training? Is he to assume that the time for mental improvement has passed? Or is it possible for him without neglecting his daily duties to make continuous acquisitions in literature and science? We believe it is. Education for our present purposes may be considered as designed to secure *discipline*, *knowledge*, and *power* of *expression*. Any man occupying a position of trust or control in the management of a business of whatever kind must of necessity give to it *thought*. He must acquire knowledge of a vast number of details connected with his occupation. These must be analyzed, classified, reduced to order. Rules of action must be evolved from them. These rules of action or general principles must be verified and tested, and their inadequacies noted. These processes of analysis, generalization, and verification, if gone through with in the light of common sense and practical judgment, will furnish a body of truths relative to the business pursued which may justly be called scientific. In these processes of thought, which become to the business man a matter of daily duty and necessity, he acquires intellectual discipline of a character not inferior in thoroughness to that obtained by the study of those scientific treatises which are made the basis of education in schools for liberal culture. The power to think clearly and sharply on one class of subjects assists us in thinking upon all others. Thus the very processes of thought necessary to carry on a business at all complicated will secure a good degree of mental discipline. Thus a few years of experience may place the energetic business man on a level in this respect with the regularly trained scholar. But our practical man is liable to be defective in that large knowledge of the experience and thinking of the past which is comprised in history and literature. This universal experience analyzed and condensed in the various forms of literary art is requisite in order to make mental discipline largely available. Without it the mind is narrow in its range of vision and comparatively barren in its products. Hence the business man needs to form *habits* of reading. This is difficult. A few hints on this subject may not be inappropriate. He should learn the art of labor saving. This may be done by the accumulation and use of books of reference, such as dictionaries, cyclopedias, and thorough systematic treatises on science and art. He should also gradually form a collection of the masters in elegant literature and history. The little time which such a man can command for the purposes of study forbids the idea of any very extended courses of reading. Let him use his books of reference in searching out such historical facts and allusions, and such questions in science and literature as from time to time arrest his attention. He will thus fall into the habit of investigating *subjects* rather than reading many books continuously. So doing, he will assist his memory, and avoid that loose and desultory reading which burdens the mind of the partially educated man with disconnected and insignificant facts and ideas. In so doing, he should learn to make good use of the headings of chapters and the indexes of books. While searching for a specific fact or discussion in a large treatise, he will often fix more truth in his mind than by reading a whole book without a specific and definite object. He will learn to set aside the regular idea that the books in his library are useless unless they can all be read through and digested. Books are now so numerous that the most diligent scholar must *consult* the mass of books on specific topics while he reads through comparatively few. It is fashionable to ridicule index and title-page knowledge; but it must be remembered that he who knows where knowledge is, and how to obtain it, is in a position nearly equal to the man who has it already. Let a business man, then collect his books slowly; look carefully over their tables of contents and prefaces; and read occasional paragraphs until he ascertains the topics which are treated of. By so doing he will know where to look for discussion or information upon any subject that excites his attention. He may thus follow one subject and its collateral illustrations through several books—compare views and settle his own opinions with the expenditure of comparatively little time. A few hours of leisure thus occupied during each week will enable a man, in a series of years, to acquire a large amount of exact and well-digested knowledge.

The remaining element in education to which I will call attention is power of expression. Every business man must write many letters which, from the nature of the case, must have the binding force of contracts. Pecuniary consideration require that these be simple, exact, and unambiguous. If he writes and rewrites these with care, and is patient of the requisite labor, he will not only save himself from many lawsuits, but will acquire ease, elegance, and force of expression.

These elements which go to make up a good business letter judged from the mercantile point of view alone, are fundamental in the formation of a correct and vigorous literary style. Clearness is the beginning, and almost the end, of literary excellence. It is by seeking after this excellence alone that so many comparatively uneducated business men furnish in their correspondence models of clear, compact and vigorous writing. Let the young clerk remember that in business correspondence words stand for money. That looseness and incoherency of expression, or careless selection of words, may entail the gravest mercantile disaster. It is as necessary for a merchant to write well as it is for an editor or a clergyman. This remark applies in an almost equal degree to the mechanic and the farmer. In the process of buying and selling business men acquire great facility in vocal utterance. If he is as careful in his conversation with his customers as he should be in writing to them, he may readily acquire the power of expressing himself with the tongue as correctly as with the pen. When the power of addressing one man with clearness and vigor has been acquired, he may use that power upon a dozen or a thousand. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why a merchant should not cultivate expression in complicated and obstinate negotiations as successfully as the lawyer in his intercourse with courts and juries. The great trouble with men in learning to write or speak well is in the attempt to compass something better than plain good sense expressed in plain and simple words. Welington was once persuading an able member of Parliament to enter a cabinet which he was forming. The gentleman excused himself on the ground that he could not speak in the House of Commons. "Pshaw!" said the Iron Duke, "do as I do; say what you think and don't quote Latin."

We believe that with well directed diligence in the use of means within his reach, a merchant, a mechanic, or a farmer, may acquire knowledge, discipline and power of expression sufficient for all the best purposes of public life. The great want of our politics is the presence of able and honest business-men in our legislative bodies, who can give to our laws the impress of that sound, practical good sense, which is the natural outgrowth of experience in affairs.

We need men of this sort to aid the people in adjusting to their shoulders the enormous burden of taxation left to us by the Rebellion. Other things being equal, the business man is likely to make a better legis- [illegible] Politics in general [illegible] 100 lbs net. Sheep were also dull and lower; [illegible] latior than a lawyer. Among [illegible] knowledge and facility of expression, they have abstained from public life, or when elected to office have had little influence beyond the committee-room. If what has been here written shall assist one young business-man in personal improvement, by giving him confidence and guidance, its object will have been accomplished.—*New York Ledger.*

NASBY.

The Democratic Candidate for the Presidency--Mr. Nasby Hoists the Name of a Democrat of His Acquaintance in Southern Illinois.

POST OFFIS CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
June 1, 1868.

The matter uv a Presidenshal candidate hez opprest me, and hez also exercised the gigantic intellex who congregate at the Corners. We hev desided that Cheef Justis Chase won't do. We kin support him cheerfully, for his method uv conduktin the impeachment trial hez satisfied us uv his hankerin for a standin in our party. Besides this havin made a start, we consider him safe anyhow. The man wich kin take a nominashen at our hands, or identify himself with us, may alluz be counted onto. The Ablishnist never forgive sich, and there ain't no other place to go. When Johnson and Doolittle and that crowd left the Ablishnists, I knew wher they would land better than they did. *Facilis decnsus averni*, wich bein translated into the vulgar tongue, means, the road to hell is macadamized. Hancock won't do, becoz our Southern brethren hev a prejoodis agin the flag he drawd his sword under. Pendleton wood anser the West, but the East is opposed to him; Seymour wood do the East, but the West is opposed to him. I therefore, after givin the matter matoor considerashen, hev decided to propose for the posishen, the name uv Sethro L. Kippins, uv Alexander county, Illinoy

I hev the follerin reasons for insistin on his nominashen.

1. He's geographically level. By lookin on the map, it will be seen that that county in Illinoy is the extreme sutheasterly part uv the State. It is a Northern county with Southern ideas. Across the river is Kentucky, west is southeastern Missoury, and east is lower Injeany. They grow tobacco there, and yearn after slave labor ez intenely ez we do across the river.

2. Nobody knows him. The name of Jethro L. Kippins hez never filled he soundin trump uv fame. With him on our tikkit several pints would be gained. In all the questions on wich there is a doubtin the minds uv the Democracy, Jethro L. Kippins is uncommitted. He is unembarrassed with views, and on troublesoie questions hez nary an opinyun. The trouble Pendleton hez with the greenbax wod not effect him, neither would any uv thm other questions wich are ruther embarrasin than otherwise. He hez but one political principle, which he holds is enuff for ny one man, and that is Democracy, ez it iez bin, ez it is, ez it may be. He beleves firmly in the cuss uv Canan, he holds clse to Onesimus and Hagar, and hez swor a solemn oath that no nigger shall ever marry a daughter of hizzen. This noble setiment, wich aliuz strikes a responsive cord in every Democratic buzzum, wood be emblazoned on the Kippins banner.

3. Jethro L. Kippins's posishen on the war question is happy. He opposed all the steps wich led to it, and when it finly broke out, he proposed the only troo Demockratic way uv stoppin it. It wuz his opinyun that we hed no right to coerce the South—that there wuz no warrant in the Constitooshen for any sich proceedin. "If Boregard fires onto Major Anderson," sis he, "let Major Anderson go afore the nerest Justis uv thd Peece and hev him bound over to keep the peece. If he won't keep the peece, the Justis can't go beyond the Constitooshen." After hostilities actually begun his posishen wuz eminently satisfactory to both sides. He wuz in favor uv the war, but oppossed to its prosekooshen. He remarkt that the South had committed a indiscreashen, but were he in Congris, he shoodent vote for nary man nor dollar for carryin on a war agin em. His two sons served in the war—one in the Confedrit service and one in the Federal—both ez sutlers. The war bore heavy on him—he made great sacrifices. Three other sons he supported in Canada dooring the continyooance uv the unnachral strife.

4. Jethro L. Kippins hez all the elements uv popularity. He wuz born in a log cabin—he studied Daboll's arithmetic by the litt uv a pine knot, held for the purpose by his mother—he drove hoss on the canal, was a salt boiler in Southern Ohio, a wagon-boy on the Nashnel Road. wuz left an orphan when six weeks old, swept a store in his early yooth, went down the Mississippi on a flat boat, was in the Mexikin war, and hez a consoomin pashen for horses. He hez, in this, the advantage uv Grant, ez his pashen was so consoomin that it got him into a temporary difficulty, which required twelve men, a judge and two lawyers to settle, one uv the lawyers bein the State's attorney uv the county. These facts in his byography I got from his own lips. If there's any discrepancies, uv course the committee on byography will reconcile em. It may be that he may hev done too much—wich is to say, ef all he says is troo, he would be two or three hundred years old. Ef so, it will have to be pared down. He hez bin justis uv the peece for ten years in his native township, wich gives him a splendid knowledge uv constitooshenel law.

5. He's trooly nashnel in his views. He knows no north, no south, no east, no west, no nothing. That last qualification mite prejudis some agin him, but to me its his chief holt. For with sich a man in the Presidenshel chair I wood be safe. We hev an abundance uv sich men as Wood, Seymour, Vallandygum, et settry, who can manage a President, but are too odorous to be electid very much to that posishen themselves. Therefore its necessary that precisely sich a man ez I hev described be electid; and the fact that Chase knows too much is the objection I hev to him. Polkwas manageable. Pierce eminently so, and poor old Bookannon was wonderfully pliable.

Sich is the candidate wich I present. There are many pints in his favor. Our people would to wunst exclaim, "Who'n thunder is Kippins?" and before they cood find out the day uv election wood be on em, and they'd vote him. His hevin no record is also in his favor. Wat wood Pendleton, Vallandygum, Seymour and Wood give ef they hed no record? A record is like a tin kittle to a dog's tail—it's a noisy appendage wich makes the dog conspicuous, and [illegible] would cease to seem so, except so far [illegible] as the best would respond to and develop life. If taste were disciplined by labor, the fancy gewgaws which now load down the persons of women would *look* as hideous as they are now known to be unfit. Luxury might then take refuge in that exquisite cleanliness and pure color which are still the rarest things in America. The curtains and dusty drapery which now repress God's providence and shut out the sun He at least thinks fit for shining, would be relinquished in half of the fine pictures and good bronzes. In those better days hard-working men would not open social entertainments at ten in the evening, and dance all night, because others do, who have liberty of fortune (or misfortune) to lie in bed all day. In those days mothers of young children will not condemn them to bare limbs, uncomfortable fancy clothing and unhealthy six o'clock dinners, because, everybody else does it who lives on the same street!

But before such days can come, women must be what they are not now; and men must help them to become so.

In France, all avocations are open to women. We have heard the story of Rosa Bonheur, and could match its independence in a thousand lower as well as many higher positions.

Our women wear French ribbons and Alexander's gloves; but what would they think, if asked to imitate the wife and daughter of Alexander, who pecuniarily independent, still sew and sell those gloves?

In a private letter to a friend, Sir James Macintosh wrote of his wife:

She was a women who, by tender management of my neaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection. Though of the most generous nature, she was taught economy by her love of me. During the most critical period of my life, she relieved me from the care of my affairs, and preserved order in them. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation, she propped my weak and irresolute nature, she urged my indolence to useful and creditable exertion, and was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness and improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am, to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my character. Her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I lost, when a knowledge of her worth had refined an ardent love to a sincere friendship."

Will not American women find inspiration in such a picture? Here it is plainly shown that if women worked more, men might work less, and time for culture could be afforded to all. To effect it, men must cease to admire white hands, draggling skirts, and a general air of uselessness. They must give point to such opinions as they have, by seeking something better in marriage than money or fashion.

Do these speeches encourage a woman to labor? And who is it that complains again, when no one sees after the servants; when the child's dress costs too much; when the cooking does not taste like his mother's?

In one one of her lectures, Lucy Stone once mentioned a family of girls, who, after their father's death, continued his business—the manufacture of some portion of a locomotive. "How much do you make?" asked Lucy. "In the worst of times, fifty dollars a week," they answered. "In the best, five hundred dollars." These women are full of shrewdness and good sense; but in a New York parlor, how many men would dare to show their respect for labor by unusual courtesy to them?

A Boston merchant has an ingenious daughter who wishes to take out patents. Is he proud of her? No. On condition that she will never *work* before anybody, he has fitted up a costly workshop for her. How many men feel the force of *his* temptation! Is is not clear why we should all plead for the elevation of woman? Her present position is the practical desecration of our homes. A handsome house is not a home. In the days of our early history, when men and women worked together for the same end, a barn might become one; now it seems the impossible thing.

When a woman marries, she ought to look up to her husband. When a man marries, he ought to look up to his wife. As she is his joy, he should be her strength. Both are defrauded when this is not so.

If men are never then thoughts to employ,
Take care to provide them a life full of joy;
But if to some profit and use thou wouldst bend them,
Take care to shear them, and then defend them.

These lines, written by Gœthe, might serve as the epitaph of the past relations of the sexes. He has written four others, fit to inaugurate the new era, towards which our hopes are tending:

As from the smoke is freed the blaze,
So let man's faith burn bright;
And if we crush *his olden ways*,
Say, who can crush God's light.

SOMEBODY has given utterance to the following scrap of philosophy, which, if not good, is at least cool: "The poor man's purse may be empty, but he has as much gold in the sunshine and silver in the moon as anybody."

A STUPID correspondent wants to know how this can be the land of the free with its ice-bound coasts and mountain chains.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES.
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT

PENCIL-LEAD MINES AND LEAD-PENCILS.

Every one knows what a black lead pencil is, but it is not generally known that there is not a particle of lead in the pencil. The material variously known as black lead, graphite or plumbago, is almost wholly composed of carbon. It probably owes its misnomer to the fact that previous to the employment of graphite for making pencils, common lead was used, and this within the present century. For a long time the best graphite was obtained, not in very large quantities, at Borrowdale, in the English county of Comberland, where it was discovered in 1564, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and pencils much like those still in general use, were produced in the year following. As the supply of the graphite (known in Cumberland, while in the mine, by the title of wad), was not large, the British government, from the first, took great pains to prevent to exportation of the article, and even to limit its home sale to a supply just sufficent to meet the trade, and even in the North America, but of very inferior quality. The Cumberland mines were worked only a few weeks in each year, yet the yield of wad was estimated at £40,000 a year. While the graphite lasted, England had a monopoly in supplying the best pencils to the world. Year after year, for a century past the graphite deposit in Cumberland became "fine by degrees and gradually less." The result was that graphite powder had to be compressed into a solid cake from which pencils could be supplied. A French variation, said to be an improvement, was to mix the powdered and purified graphite with clay, which is largely done still

Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, the pencil manufacture commenced in England, and improved in France, was transplanted to the village of Steinnear Nuremberg, in Bavaria, and, little more than a century since, Casper Faber there began to make the pencils which continue to be made by his descendants, and bear the family name though the world. The present John Lothair Faber, great grandson of Casper, has been head of the firm since 1839, and is not only very wealthy, but has recently been ennobled by the king of Bavaria. One of his brothers is associated with him at Stein, in the processes of manufacture; the youngest of the three, Eberhard Faber, represents, the firm, for the Western World, at New York. Stein is literally a town of pencil factories, of which Baron Faber is the ruler, taking care of the health, government, education, industry, thrift, amusements of the inhabitants, and always living in their midst. It may be asked—how do the Fabers make lead pencils without the famous graphite from Cumberland? It appears that twenty years ago John Peter Alibert, a Frenchman, resident in Asiatic Siberia, having heard of the gold discoveries in California, began to examine the sandy beds of various rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean. He found samples of pure graphite, evidently brought a considerable distance by force of the stream, in one of the mountain gorges near Irkurtsk, and pursuing his discovery, tracked back to a branch of the Salan Mountain range, on the very summit of Mount Batougol, 275 miles west of the town of Irkutsk, near the Chinese frontier, in the midst of the rocky desert, and found pure graphite. After years of costly labor Alibert found an exhaustless deposit of graphite equal to the best ever taken from Cumberland. Beside decorating and rewarding him, the Russian government changed the name of Mount Batougol to that of Mount Alibert. Nearly every crowned head in Europe has honored him. With the consent of the Russian government, Alibert now supplies Faber's house exclusively with graphite from the mine in Asiatic Siberia. Pencils of this material were first made by Baron Faber in 1861, and were not introduced into the American market until 1865, from which time artists and others perceived and acknowledged their superiority. If the world were to endure a thousand years more, there is sufficient graphite in Mount Alibert to supply its population with good black-lead pencils.—*Scientific American.*

IRISH WIT.—Sir Walter Scott, on one occasion, having no small coin, flung a shilling to the lad who was holding his horse. "There, Pat, that's too much; you'll owe me sixpence out of it!" "May your honor live till I pay you!" instantly exclaimed the delighted recipient.—Chas. Mathews, father of the present distinguished comedian, used to tell a story of his landing in Ireland, and being immediately accosted by a porter. "Sure it's glad we are to see you among us, Mr. Mathews. It's myself I'll be prond to carry your honor's luggage. "Why, what can you know about me?" "Och, havn't we all heard of your honor, and an honor your coming is to ould Ireland, Mr. Mathews." Immensely gratified to find that his reputation was so widely spread, Mathews gave the porter double his fee. "And now, my friend," said he, on arriving at the hotel, "tell me truly where you happened to hear of me before?" Faith, your honor," said the man, pocketing his well-earned gratuity with a grin, "I'll not desave you. I read your honor's name on your portmanteau."

ABOUT WOMEN AND HOME.

We heartily commend the sentiments of the following article from the New York *Mail*. Every husband and every wife should read it. It will prove beneficial: How dull and devoid of conversation is many a fireside! If all the women in the family had duties which developed their powers and strengthened their judgments, there would be enough to talk of at the close of the day. Had women such healthy interests, were they capable of a vigorous understanding of real affairs, expensive entertainments, extravagant recreations which now empty many a purse, would cease to offer any fascinations. If life were intense,

UP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Every summer vacation, I ask myself, why people who have no relish for country-life doom themselves to yawn through six or eight weeks of it? People who never move from a certain chair on the piazza save to migrate to their beds, or to the dining-table; who have neither eyes to see earths glory, or heart to be greatful for it, or ears upen to its myriad musical voices—living discords amid all its harmony. If invalids, I can understand and pity their misfortune; but your fat, well-to-do, buxom men and women, who have no earthly impediment to their locomotion, and yet who live weeks in the vicinity of grand natural objects, and are just as dead to them as the ox in the meadow—why do they travel thousands or dusty miles to get to them? People who look pityingly at you, as you return exhilarated from your delicious rambles, as if to say, "*Poor lunatics!*" One turns from them to the children, to whom every daisy and blade of grass is a bright heaven, and counts sadly over their lost years. Also I would like to ask, is there anything in the climate of Vermont which turns out such huge trees, mountains, and *men*, that dwarfs nearly all its woman-kind? Again: Do preserves and pills, flap-jacks and ipecac, plum cake and castor-oil, jelly and jalap have a natural affinity, that they are so often found in each other's company?

In other words: Why do the countrymen of New England waste their time in concocting the indigestible richness which everybody is better without, and which renders these drugs necessary? Half the time thus spent, if devoted to the manufacture of that rare commodity—sweet, wholesome bread—or to the best way of cooking meat so as to preserve its juices, would shut up the drug-shops, prolong their own lives and good looks, and make them a credit to the glorious country in which they are born. *Give us good bread*, my dear country-woman. What else soever you pass over, *don't slight the bread*. It is the crying sin of the country, that if there are cakes and pies in plenty, the bread may be sour, filled with saleratus, or so stale that a dog would not swallow it, or so "slack baked" that one might as well eat dough. Now the digestion of an ostrich would fail on such fare as this. A healthy stomach revolts at it, and refuses to be put off with the sweets and preserves. It is a crime to set such bread before *little children*, even if adult digestion were equal to it, which it is not. A great reform is needed here, and if I can help it on, I care not who boxes my ears for the attempt. To see human beings making and swallowing such messes, and then sending physic after it, like a detective, to clear it from the system, is a proceeding which should give them all a free pass to the Lunatic Asylum. There—now I feel better! While I am catechising, do you suppose there was ever an invalid who didn't button-hole everybody, to recapitulate his, or her, symptoms, exhibit their tongues, and discuss patent medicines? It gets monotonous after a while, particularly when you know that they are bound persoually to experiment on every pill, powder and plaster that any heartless quack may invent to make a living. If half of them were to stop taking physic entirely, live on wholesome food, take *plenty of* fresh air and sleep, they would never know pain or ache. Don't the doctors know this and laugh in their sleeves at it? And *does a doctor ever give drugs to his own family?* I think I have asked questions enough for the present, so we will consider the meeting adjourned. FANNY FERN.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WOMEN.

The contrast between the manners of American and English women in the street is very noticeable; and abroad our manners are looked upon with no little distrust if not reprehension. In the first place American women average as tall as the English, but the former are more elastic and slender in their proportions; their small feet and limber ankles give them an elegance and springiness at once graceful and captivating. Their heads sit more elegantly upon their shoulders, and their girdle is more trim and the bust less redundant. The full, well-developed American woman is a much handsomer object at forty than an English woman, but we have fewer of them; while the majority of English women are fat and fair at forty. We have more beautiful women at sixty than the English, because the latter bloom out into luxuriant cabbages or sumptuous peonies at that age, while their transatlantic sisters will often retain a lovely complexion, an elastic step, and be quite *spirituelle* and attractive at sixty. If grand old women, of the Hecuba stamp, grave, calm, Sybilline, such as might do the heart of a Michael Angelo good, are ever to be found anywhere, we must look at home for them.

One day, I remember, I was walking in the streets of London when I saw two young girls ahead of me—light, airy, pretty girls, who tossed their heads and minced their feet wonderously, and quite to the displeasure of the sober English women, whose staid movements would never subject them to observation. Suddenly the girls rushed forward and threw their arms around the neck of a third, half smothering her with hugs and kisses. People stood and looked on indignant; "Americans!" passed from mouth to mouth, and stout English matrons reddened with outraged decorum; the police hurried up in consternation; but the girls had created their little sensation, and passed on demure as kittens. Now these were the little women. Do you suppose that a full-sized woman would have been guilty of such a demonstration? By no means; and to be sure the size, or whatever it may be that demands an external dignity, as a reflex from within. There is more of comfort, more of soul-full content always in the presence of a large woman than in that of a little one.—*New York Sun.*

THERE can be no greater wickedness than an indulgence in a talk of a war of races, and no greater sham than the balderdash about negro rule. The whites will always rule in this country, as they have in all other countries, and a war of races can only dishonor that race which is so superior in strength, in its resources, that any such war must result from its own criminality and folly.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM says: "If intemperance is ever removed from society, it will be by means of the moral force which affect people in society, not by policemen, but by principles; not by batons, but by ideas; not by statutes, but by influence; not by prohibitory laws, but by restraining, regulating sentiments."

DR. FRANKLIN used to say that rich widows are only the pieces of second hand goods that sell at prime cost!

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

HOW TO SUCCEED.

The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was qu

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchun,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET,

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. [illegible]
[illegible] H. LONGENECKER
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

IN A QUANDARY.

Our Copperhead cotemporaries are in a sad quandary just now, as to who shall be selected as their standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign. As the 4th of July, the day fixed for their national convention, approaches the comparative strength of the various aspirants is calculated with increasing anxiety. Each successive day the agonizing suspense of the unterrified increases. Johnson, Pendleton, Seymour, Hancock and Chase have each had their ardent advocates, and against each serious objections have been raised.

The latest developments in this family quarrel indicate that Johnson, Seymour and Hancock are likely to be shelved, and that the final contest will be between Chase and Pendleton. Pendleton's entire strength seems to depend upon the popularity of his pet scheme of repudiation. Chase is urged as the more eligible candidate by the liberal leaders of the party, because it is believed that he will gain some strength from the Republican ranks and thus its nomination will be a direct movement in the direction of negro suffrage the great bug-bear of copperheadism. We congratulate our Copperhead friends on their prospect of a negro suffrage candidate. This is a progressive age and though a little slow they are evidently coming along. The question to be decided by them now is whether they will take Chase and negro Suffrage or Pendleton and Repudiation. The one will be a forward the other a backward movement. We confidently expect to beat them by the most overwhelming majority that has ever graced a presidential victory, whether they choose the one or the other, but we still like to see them face the music and squarely meet this question which has so long been a sore trial to democratic nerves. Now that even Brooks has gone so far as to be proud of the privilege of walking, arm in arm, with the Mongolians of the Chinese Embassy, forgetting his late *hair splitting* speech, it will be an easy matter for the lesser lights of the party to glide quietly along, in the same direction, until, in a very short time we may expect to see them hob nobbing with Gumbo and fawningly seeking his vote because of old associations. It is not to be any longer denied that Copperheadism is on the straight course to negro suffrage, if there is anything in the signs of the times. It also turns out that Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton is likely to be a member of the New York Convention. Truly time works wonders, and nowhere more rapidly than in the ranks of the Copperheads. From the latest developments it does not seem at all improbable that their standard bearer in the coming campaign will be called to stand upon a negro-suffrage-woman's-rights platform of the most extreme type.

What think you, Copperheads, who have long yelled for a white man's government for white men? You had better begin in time to tune your voices for negro suffrage and woman's rights or it will go very awkward for a while after the 4th of July Convention.

The Democracy are working assiduously to convince the Jews that Gen. Grant is no friend of theirs, owing to an order published by one of his subordinates forbidding them admission to his camp, and which was promptly revoked by the General when submitted to him. We expect to hear the weak strain of this *Jew's-harp* throughout the entire campaign. They may as well understand now as again, that it is already "played out."

There are only two prominent men in the country who fully embody the principles of the Democratic Party. Gen. Robert E. Lee and George H. Pendleton. The latter is making a strenuous effort to be nominated for the Presidency. We hope he may succeed; let us have a fair fight on principles, not men. We want to ascertain how the people have come to regard the Democratic movement to destroy the Government, at this distant day. Nominate George H. Pendleton or Robert E. Lee, we don't [illegible] which.

William B. Mann, Esq., has succeeded in accomplishing a regular nomination, on the Republican ticket of Philadelphia, for District Attorney. We have regarded the contest against this corrupt politician with considerable interest, and we are astonished to hear of his nomination. If he will force himself upon the party, after having received its confidence, and the emoluments of an office worth $30,000 annually for a dozen years, let him be defeated. The verdict of the people will be "served him right."

Bonner has the celebrated trotting horse, Dexter, in training. We presume that he will be ready for a "heat" by the 4th of July. We call the attention of the Democratic politicians to this fact. They are sadly in want of a candidate that can make a good "run," and we do not know any thing on legs that has ever beaten Dexter. Wouldn't it be advisable to "trot him out."

Our neighbor is very anxious to know whether General Grant is going to resign. We think not. It is not customary. Gen. McClellan, who was once a Democratic candidate, only resigned when he was under the impression that he was elected. General Grant will control the Army until, by the Constitution, he becomes the commander of the armies and navies of the United States.

The *Patriot and Union*, we learn, is out for Hon. Asa Packer for President. How is this, friend Meyers? For Hancock up here and for Packer in Harrisburg? Riding two horses, eh? This won't do. Your candidates are not so numerous that you can indulge in so much of the luxury. Or, is this only an evidence of an intended change of base?

Chase has written a letter, which we have not seen, explaining his course upon impeachment, [illegible] have seen it, is correct, it is the apology of mind for the weakness of matter. The former would maintain principle the latter would be President. The latter predominates.

Vallandigham goes for Chase. The Democracy in this locality will follow their leader without a grunt. They did this during the war, why should they not do so now? Good-bye, Hancock! Vallandigham has settled the question. Up go the hats; hurrah for Chase!

It is said that the President will allow the omnibus and Arkansas bills to become laws without his signature. It is more than likely that the absence of Stanberry from Washington, and the "blow up" with Black has left him without veto thunder. "My Policy" lacks brains.

The negro Suffrage thunder of the Democracy is about to be abandoned. The Republicans have hemmed them in on all sides, and at last, will Chase them into one of their worn-out positions. Truly, the Democracy move slowly, and we may add, reluctantly.

The Democracy hereabouts speak of Grant as a butcher and go for Hancock, the instrument with which the butchering, if there was any such thing, was performed. Can these augurers look each other in the face without laughing?

Grant says "give us peace," but the Democracy cry, "horse! and Chase!" They may capture our old Suffrage outpost but they can only expect to snuff the results of "the battle afar off."

The Democratic Bond-holders of Pittsburg, have quietly given the *Post* the cold shoulder. So much for Greenbacks for Bonds. Belmont is a power in the land as the *Post* will find to its *cost*.

The Pittsburg *Post* heads an article thus: "Wanted, a candidate—also a platform!" Who can say there is not more truth than poetry in this Democratic concession of the "eternal fitness of things."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Hazelhurst has accepted the nomination of the Bolters' Convention in Philadelphia, for District Attorney.

The Tennessee Democratic Convention favors the nomination of President Johnson by the New York Convention.

Hon. George C. Gorham, of California, has been sworn as Secretary of the Senate in place of Hon. John W. Forney, resigned.

The Cumberland *Civilian* says it is authorized to say that Hon. Francis Thomas will not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination this fall.

We see it stated that a number of persons in White county, Arkansas, have been poisoned from eating mulberries on which locusts had deposited their eggs, and that several have died.

The Legislature of Florida, last week, adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States and then adjourned until the 15th instant, when it will re-assemble and elect United States Senators.

The Lancaster *Examiner* has the authority of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the tax on whisky will be reduced by the present Congress from two dollars a gallon to seventy-five cents.

The Toronto *Globe* of last week professes to have information, on authority beyond doubt, that another Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced, the raiders moving from Buffalo. Troops are being ordered from Montreal to Quebec, and considerable excitement prevails.

Gen. Grant has informed the Board of Registration in Louisiana, that the subject of inaugurating a civil government for that State, is now before Congress, and advises them not to issue any proclamations conflicting with the orders of the military commanders, as such action would be a violation of the Reconstruction acts.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention, which met last week and chose delegates to the New York Convention, passed a resolution tendering "the thanks of the Southern people to Jeff. Davis for the unflinching courage and unsurpassed ability with which he acquitted himself of his official oath to defend the Constitution, any paying to him the respect of the Convention as a patriot and incorruptible man."

The President has accepted the report of the commissioners on the section of the Union Pacific Railroad between the 580th and 600th mile posts, and ordered the issue of bonds and patents for lands due on account thereof.

A Question.—The New York *Tribune* has the following good hit: "According to the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Post*, the President announces that the names of those Republican Senators, who voted for his acquittal, will be written in letters of gold." We would not be thought officious in the matter, but why won't greenbacks do just as well?"

A Paris telegram of the 12th says: It is not proposed by the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with rifle and musket bullets which bury themselves in the flesh and then explode. It is the disuse of this murderous invention which receives the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

The State Medical Society has been in session in Harrisburg for several days. The deliberations have been of more than ordinary interest. On Thursday Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution interpreting the code of ethics to allow the admission of female physicians. Dr. Nebinger, of the same city, spoke at length against the resolution, and Dr. Corson, spoke in favor of it. The resolution was subsequently defeated by a vote of 37 to 45.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* asserts that it is the unanimous sentiment, "not only of Allegheny county but of Western Pennsylvania, that if Edwin M. Stanton will suffer his name to be presented as a candidate for the Senate, to competition, by whatever amount of intrigue or money it might be backed, could beat him, and we are so sure of it, that the feeling in this quarter is decidedly in favor of making the experiment."

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned his office. He is an honest man; but Johnson has forced upon him a host of incompetent and corrupt assistants, throughout the country, that he has been prevented from strictly enforcing the revenue laws. He sees that the Government is being outrageously swindled, and because he has no power to prevent it he resigns.

It is said that Mr. Johnson's offer of the Treasury Department to Mr. Groesbeck was merely complimentary. Mr. Johnson knew that Mr. Groesbeck would not accept the position, knowing that the Senate would not confirm him. The President meant no disapproval of Secretary McCulloch's course, but merely wished to repay Mr. Groesbeck with a lame compliment for services rendered in the impeachment trial

The Buffalo *Express* calls General Grant names after this fashion: U. S. Grant; Ulysses Sydney Grant; Union Saving Grant; Usual Silent Grant; Upright Statesman Grant; Universal Suffrage Grant; Unequaled Soldier Grant; Unaffectedly Simple Grant; Unfl[illegible]
[illegible]ly Successful Grant; Unanimously Selected Grant; Undisturbedly Serene Grant; Unconquereable Spirited Grant; Unimpeachable Servant Grant; Uninterrmitting Smoker Grant; Unquestionably Sound Grant; Unflinching Steadfast Grant; Unconditional Surrender Grant; Unambiguously Straightforward Grant; United States (President) Grant.

The Democratic members of the Washington City Council, having elected a Mayor *ad interim*, are now determined on impeachment. To-day they will draw up articles of impeachment against the City Register, Mr. Boswell, for his refusal to comply with their wishes. They will also notify Mr. Bowen, the regularly elected Mayor of the city. Meantime Mr. Bowen, Mr. Boswell and the Republican members of the City Council pay no attention to these threats, and hold possession of their offices.

General Grant is supported by every illustrious soldier in the Union—Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Sickles, Geo. H. Thomas, Hooker, Pleasanton, McDowell, Canby, Emory, Scofield, Mower, Ord, Halleck, Kilpatrick, Logan, Rawlings, and a host of volunteer generals, many of whom have heretofore been Democrats. Gen. Hancock is the only really eminent officer who seems willing to train with the anti-war Democracy.

The Postal Committee of the House will shortly report a bill in favor of changing the postal money order system, so that orders will be issued for any amount from $1 to $50; for the first $20 a fee of 10 cents; from $20 to $30, 15 cents; $30 to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $50, 25 cents. Also a provision to return all letters to writers free of postage, when any card or address is upon the outside of the letter, and when such letters are not called for within 30 days.

The House passed the Omnibus Reconstruction bill, and had it enrolled ready to go to the President on the 13th, so that the ten days for which he can hold it will expire on the 24th inst. The members of Congress from the restored States are all elected, and many are now on hand, and it is calculated that the Senators, fourteen in all, will all be elected and be on hand by July 1. Except Florida, all are expected to send radical anti-Johnson men, though great fear is felt lest Florida should elect one Conservative, most probably Postmaster-General Randall.

The Managers of the Impeachment will report the testimoney taken before them concerning the means used to effect votes on the articles of impeachment during this week. They say they will prove conclusively that had the vote been taken sooner, the president would certainly have been convicted; that his last vote was never "secured" until about ten hours before the vote was taken on the eleventh article, and that some of his counsel are seriously compromised by their associations and knowledge of these coruptions. Some of the testimony will not be very flattering to Pendleton, who, it appears, was especially anxious for Johnson's acquittal.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned. It is customary to refer Executive nominations to the appropriate committees for examination, with occasional exceptions of those relating to members or ex-members of that body, in cases where it is intended to show marks of Senatorial respect, by advising and consenting to the Presidential appointment. The Senate, on this occasion, dispensed with the formality, and Mr. Johnson's nomination was unanimously confirmed.

When Mr. Wooley finally got before the House, upon the representations that he was ready to purge himself of contempt, and drew forth a large bundle of manuscript, which indicated an hour's speech, he wore the air of a conqueror; but when Mr. Covode protested against his being heard until he was ready to answer the questions yes or no, and charged that he stood before the House as a perjurer and in its contempt, he quailed; and being directly in front of the Clerk's desk, where he could not consult with any one, he soon indicated his willingness to answer at once.

Senators From the South.—The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* writes as follows: It is understood here that the Senators from South Carolina will be Dr. Mackey of Charleston and Colonel Robinson of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State—a Mr. Russell. In North Carolina, General Abbott of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire, will be one Senator, and General Dougherty, a native of the State, probably the other. In Georgia, Foster Blodgett of Augusta will, in all probability, be one of the Senators, and considerable fears are felt that the other may be the ex-Rebel Governor, Joseph C. Brown. Colonel H. P. Farrow and J. T. Deming, both sterling men, are running against him. In Florida, a Colonel Osborne is to be elected for the longer term, and it is believed Colonel Hart, a native of the State, and always a Radical Unionist, will be the other. In Louisiana, Judge Durell is the most likely to be elected. Thomas J. Durant, who was compelled to leave the State after the New Orleans massacre, has recently returned. He will be a candidate.

M'lle Dupuy, the celebrated harpist, kept a favorite cat. As soon as she began a prelude the cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. On coming to any passage of peculiar beauty, the excited grimalkin went into feline ecstacy, and so well measured was this sensibility according to the excellence of the playing and the pathos of the composition, that M'lle Dupuy was able to judge of the quality of the music by the manifest emotions of the cat. She came to regard the nervous creature as an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how the music would affect a human audience.

Admission of Southern States.

The Senate and House of Representatives have both passed the following bill to "admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress." The House to day, after considerable discussion, agreed to the Senate's amendments, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval or rejection.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana Georgia, Alabama and Florida have in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Governments which are republican and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore.

Be it enacted, &c., That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof, herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. Provided, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the [illegible] shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thiity-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition herein before imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State by section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiveing official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Ligislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Going Back on "A White Man's Government." The real motive which actuates the more sagacious of the Democratic leaders, in favoring the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, is to get rid of the black record the party has made the past twenty years. His nomination would be equivalent to abandoning every principle the party has advocated the past twenty years. In each successive campaign, these leaders see, they have made more stupid and criminal blunders, until during the war they absolutely covered themselves with political iniquity. The nomination of Chief Justice Chase would be a confession that their past course has been all wrong. Knowing that the result of the present campaign is already settled against them, their leaders are looking to solid reconstruction for the future, so that, with the new movements which shall follow the complete rehabilitation of the Southern States, they may be rid of every incubus, and start on an equal footing with the republican party. Coming in at the eleventh hour, and when the work is all done, they will claim the full reward of life-long devotion to freedom, equality and union, and think than the whitewash of the Chief Justice will have rendered them clean. The movement for the nomination of Mr. Chase is simply a movement toward silencing, at once and forever, the men who are Democrats because they believe in it, in the interest of those who wish to use party as a means to obtain public plunder.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Fanny Fern relates her experience with a female who, from a proud position in "the first society," had been reduced to the necessity of soliciting charity from house to house. In this vocation she could accomplish the most remarkable pedestrian performance, yet was her health too fragile for any regular form of industry. She rented a small room, and when funds were flush, would take her meals at Delmonico's. Latterly her solicitations took the form of mutton chops, donations of which she was quite persistent in soliciting. But woe to those who conferred chops. For the mendicant's appetite grew by what it fed upon and the receipt of one chop was followed by regular applications for chops serially and regularly, until the principal purveyor, a clergyman, brought the chops to a close by the remark: "Madam, if you are ill and hungry, I will give you a mutton chop to day, but I can not undertake to supply you regularly." One lady, rather than be constantly annoyed by application for chops, paid a week's board in advance at a very good house. A week later the mendicant was observed to be again on the mutton chop lay. This failing, small donations of cash were accepted, and this high-bred lady, who scorned work and workers, has been known to accept a five cent piece as a gratuity.

King William of Prussia is not lavish in personal apparel. His valet recently gave him a hint, by substituting a new coat for one which he had worn two or three years longer than he ought, and was there upon summoned to the royal presence. "Where is my old coat, Jean?" "I have taken it away, your Majesty; it is no longer fit to be worn." "What are you going to do with it, Jean?" "I believe I am going to sell it." "How much do your think you will get for it?" This was hard to answer for no *fripiert* in the world would have given five cents for the old coat. Jean, therefore, hesitated a moment, and answered then, "I believe I will get about a dollar for it, your Majesty." The King took his pocket book from the night-table, opened it and handed Jean a dollar. "Here, Jean," he said, "is your dollar. That coat is so comfortable. Bring it back to me, I want it.

Exorbitant Rents.—Some of the New York papers think that the landlords of that city have rather overreached themselves in asking such extravagant rents, for their houses and stores. The consequences are, that many places remain unoccupied; those who would have hired them at fair rents having kept out of business, and gone into the suburbs for dwelling houses. The same exorbitance is prevailing in this vicinity. The prices of estates and the rents of houses and stores are frightfully high; and families who would gladly purchase or hire, are kept at board, or are driven into the suburbs; where they fare a little better than in the city, though, all things considered, but very little better, except in the matter of room.—*Boston Traveller.*

Mr. Beach, so long the proprietor of the New York *Sun*, is writing letters to that paper from the Southern cities, where he is making a tour. He describes Charleston as throwing away natural advantages, and Atlanta conquering very serious obstacles to progress.

COPPERHEAD OPINIONS OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.

Some months ago the copperheads were rather hopeful that Gen. Grant might be prevailed upon to become their candidate for the Presidency instead of the Republican. Their opinions of the man at that time may fairly be taken as honest ones, therefore we propose to lay some of them before our readers and from time to time compare them with such opinions as they have already expressed since his nomination and may hereafter express. The Pittsburg *Post* one of the most reliable Democratic papers in the State, within a few months past has spoken as follows:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, which course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?*

* * * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straight forward man, and, so far as can be judged, *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.*

* * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

We solmnly believe that if the people generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity on General Grant, in regard to the Presidency, it will be the happiest thing for our country that could possibly occur. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

The New York *World*, the leading and most respectable copperhead paper in the country, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1865.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism; the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there had never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preeminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested position, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant, beyond his marvelous tenancity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicious energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war: and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as victory over any other General of that Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate duty, the absolute completeness of his result and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

On the 21st of May '68, the very day Gen. Grant was nominated the same paper begins to disparage his merits in the face of its past opinions as expressed in the above article and attacks him in the following style.

From The World, May 21 1868.

* * * It was possible for Grant, after his failure "to fight it out on one line" in his advance of 1864 upon Richmond to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign, and so finally wear and weary down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

Such is copperhead patriotism! Such, copperhead consistency! But the successful General, the gallant soldier, the true patriot cannot be hurt by such mendacity. The honest expression of their sentiments before being tainted with partisan hatred, bitterness and falsehood, will be taken by the people as the true measure of merit, while the partisan abuse that follows will be justly ignored as the ravings of disappointed, unscrupulous and despairing party leaders trying, but in vain, to tarnish the brightness of the fame of the man whom they were unable to control and use because of his sterling integrity and devoted patriotism.

A Democratic opinion of his "solid public services," the "steadiness and staunchness of his patriotism," and the "uprightness" of his character.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious sodier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier.*

God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

In a letter hitherto unpublished, dated August, 1857, the late Lord Brougham explained to a curious correspondent his now famous saying, "The school-master is abroad." He wrote: "The expression to which Mr. —— refers, of the schoolmaster being abroad, was first used by Lord Brougham in the debate January 29, 1828, in the House of Commons. What he meant was that the schoolmaster was in the field to instruct the people, and that they had no occasion to fear oppression from other quarters. It had been a common saying before that the soldier was abroad, and would have his own in the world."

Growing.—The newspapers of Philadelphia and Boston are joyful over recent statistics which show that the commerce of both ports is growing. At Philadelphia the number of arrivals this year is two thousand and thirty-eight greater than in the corresponding period of 1867. Many hundreds of dwelling houses are also going up in those cities, and therein both have the advantage of New York, where landlords not only put up few houses, but drive away tenants by asking exorbitont rents.—*The Post.*

The Parisian gossips say that the Marquis de Caux may, after all, burn his fingers woefully by marrying Adelina Patti; for they say that he wants to marry her for the sake of her money, and she has not got any, her father having taken everything from her, and holding even a mortgage on her wardrobe. The Marquis is very unpopular in fashionable circles, and nothing would delight the Parisian aristocracy more than to see him draw a blank instead of a prize.

A Hartford merchant has paid $60,000 in rents for a store which he could have originally bought for $15,000. His case was probably that of the old trapper who was offered the land on which St. Paul now stands for a pair of boots, but didn't take it for lack of the boots.

The Princess Anna Murat is described as a very pretty and very amiable lady, but her amiability don't extend quite so far as to excuse her husband, the Duke de Mouchy, for flogging her every few days. She has accordingly dissolved partnership with the noble duke.

A lady of Albany recently detected her husband at the depot attempting to desert her and her children, and accompany another female, destined for Cincinnati, on her journey. The wife attacked her liege but would-be false lord, and drove him home before her. The affair produced great excitement.

Improvement in Killing.—The Prussian military chemists have succeeded in precipitating the explosive liquid known as nitro-glycerine, and in reducing it to a solid. The advantage of this transformation is, that its combustibility is considerably diminished, while its explosive force remains the same, and it is thus rendered more manageable and fit for military purposes. Shells filled with it, fired from guns of moderate caliber, are said to have smashed the strongest cuirass that ever yet protected the sides of an iron-cased ship, and if half what is stated by the Prussian papers on the subject be true, the art of defence in war is still in its infancy, and will be a tremendously costly bantling to rear.

A Boston paper tells this story: "Man years ago the late Amos Cummings, meeting a bank President in the street, suggested to him that he should want some money in a day or two. 'If you wish to talk money, replied the President, 'you can call in the bank and I will talk with you.' A few days afterward the bank President meeting Mr. Cummings, asked him the price of flour. 'If you wish to talk flour, sir, you can call in at my store and I will talk with you,' was the quick retort."

Napoleon once entered a cathedral and saw twelve silver statues. "What are these said the Emperor. "The twelve apostles," was the reply. "Well," said he, "take them down, melt them, and coin them into money, and let them go about doing good, as their Master did."

Hon. William D. Kelley is now at his home, confined to his room by a painful, though not an alarming attack of rheumatism.

A Number of soldiers of the 7th Kansas Regiment, to which Senator Ross belonged, burned that gentleman in effigy, in front of the State House at Topeka, on Tuesday night.

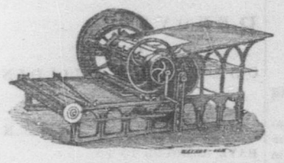
In New Orleans two hundred and fifteen negroes made returns of income this year. Another outrage on white men.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.23	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.36	AR 9.13			
LE7.45	LE 9.18	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar.27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

Local Affairs.

DEMOREST'S FASHION MAGAZINE for July for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

☞ New York Daily *Tribune*, *World* and *Herald* and Philadelphia *Press*, *Telegraph Post*, and other daily papers for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WARM WEATHER has again come and so has Heckerman's cold sparkling Soda Water. This is a wholesome and most delicious drink. They have syrups to suit the taste of all.

THE Poor Directors will hereafter meet on the first Wednesday of each month instead of the first Tuesday as heretofore. Those having business to transact will please take notice.

PUBLIC MEETING: All persons desiring to buy good g oods, at low prices, are requested to meet at the store of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., where they will find ready made clothing, straw and fur Hats, Cassimeres and the best paper collars in Bedford. A full attendance is requested.

THE editor of the Fulton *Republican* advertises for a queer sort of a Foreman for that establishment. We hope he may find his man. The McConnellsburg editors appear to be a cranky sort of people, and have strange notions in regard to printing newspapers.

EVERY SATURDAY, for June 20, contains Foul Play concluded, A Plea for more Universities, Lyndall and the Spirits, Stays, The White Camellia, Salad Making, Foreign Notes and Gentle Alice Brown. Tickuor & Fields, Boston, Publishers. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SPECIAL.—We have neatly printed, in colors, the new Fee Bill for Justices and Constables, passed by the last Legislature, and are prepared to mail it, to persons desiring it, on receipt of 25 cents. Every Justice and Constable in the county should send for a copy at once, as they cannot get along without it. tf.

THE Bedford Springs were opened for the reception of visitors on last Monday. We hear of a number of private families in the town who intend to take boarders. This is right; there are a great number of visitors who would prefer staying with a private family in town to stopping amidst the gayety and fashion of the Springs. We are pleased to hear that our people have determined to furnish accommodations to suit the tastes of all who may visit us.

THE LIFE OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS is the title of an elegant little volume just published by the Lutheran Publication Society. No better book can be put in the hands of the young than this biography of the great, good and heroic King of Sweden. A pious and devoted Christian, a wise and benevolent King and a brave and distinguished soldier, no brighter name adorns the history of the age in which he lived. May the society long continue and prosper in the good work so nobly begun, by the publication of Luther's Table Talk and The life of Gustavus Adolphus. Both books for sale at the INQUIRER Book store.

FOUL PLAY.—We have just received from the publishers, (Ticknor & Fields; Boston,) this new novel which is pronounced one of the unusual interest. It is the joint production of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, the latter the most successful of living dramatists and the former the well known novelist; it combines the characteristic excellencies of both the distinguished authors and was received with unusual marks of popular interest during its publication as a serial in *Every Saturday*. The lovers of this class of literature will find in it a rare treat, if the criticisms coming to our notice from various sources, are to be relied on. For sale at the INQUIRER Book store.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is taken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become double brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement, yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind. 2t

ENLARGED.—Our friends of the INQUIRER, will pardon us for neglecting to notice, in the *Press*, the enlargement and otherwise much improved appearance of their paper. We acknowledge that we not only disregarded a common courtesy justly due them, but we failed (apparently only, friends), to appreciate their efforts in advancing journalism and giving Bedford county reason to feel proud of having so large and valuable paper published in its bounds as the INQUIRER. Messrs. Durborrow and Lutz are live fellows, and have just cause for feeling proud of the success that has attended them in their efforts, and we would also feel a little prouder of *them*, if they would respect Bloody Run, and its prosperity, a little more. P.

"P." of the *Press* will accept our most courteous bow, for this very flattering compliment, but while we feel very grateful for this kind acknowledgment of our humble efforts to please and instruct, we feel that in the closing paragraph great injustice has been done us. In fact we can hardly comprehend what is meant, by "if they would respect Bloody Run, and its prosperity, a little more." We have had it suggested to us that Bloody Run was not pleased at our course in regard to its public spirit, but exactly where in the dereliction lay, we have never been told, nor do we think that the grumblers could tell. We have never in a single line which has appeared in the columns of our paper, written by us or any other person, spoken disparagingly of that place or its good people, but always in the spirit of commendation, nor have we ever advocated any discrimination against them. Our efforts to secure the development of this county have not been characterized by any narrow-minded local prejudice, but on the other hand, have been intended for every foot of territory within its bounds, and we challenge any person to point to a single line that can be otherwise construed. True, we have [illegible] to arouse the people of Bedford to their interests, which right would only be denied by the most narrow-minded, illiberal and small-fisted creature alive. Out side of this, we have done all we could do, with our limited means, to bring capital here, and every dollar that has been invested in Southampton, Bloody Run or Juniata, has received our warmest encouragement.

If we have failed to notice all the improvements which Bloody Run has made since we have been connected with the INQUIRER, it has been because we have not been informed in regard to them. We have never refused to publish any matter of general interest, indeed we have sought it, that has been sent us by any of its citizens, and we always stand ready to do this on all occasions. Now, then, what is meant by respecting "Bloody Run and its prosperity?" We suspect there are certain little people in that town who are actuated by a spirit of rivalry, and who cannot see their neighbors prosper without violating the commandment. If this be so, we are sorry for it, and feel quite sure that Bedford does not feel thus towards the Run. We are above this. We wish all mankind well, and especially our neighbors, and we try to benefit all, whether they envy us or not.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—A paragraph copied a few days ago, from the Cumberland *Alleghenian*, speaks of a reported arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, for their virtual consolidation, as cutting off the Connellsville Railroad from suitable Western connections beyond Pittsburg, and thereby destroying, to a great extent, the value of the latter road to Baltimore, and possibly postponing indefinitely its completion from Connellsville to Cumberland. This is, however, an entire erroneous view of the situation, even should the threatened consolidation take place. There are outlets beyond Pittsburgh now open, and others which may readily be opened, to the Connellsville Road, besides the Fort Wayne. The Allegheny Valley Railroad leads to the heart of the petroleum district, and affords an existing connection with Lake Erie, through the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and its Mahoning Branch to Cleveland, and through the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad to Erie; while from Cleveland the route to Chicago by the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroads is established. This line will be shortened by the construction of about sixty-six miles of easy road, so as to be about the same length from Pittsburg to Chicago as over the Fort Wayne Road, while it will afford a much better connection with the chief Lake ports of Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

No fear need, therefore, be felt as to connections beyond Pittsburg; while the business of that city itself, and that brought to it by the Ohio river, now being improved for uninterrupted navigation, and the local trade of the country between Cumberland and Pittsburg, demands and will insure the immediate completion of the Connellsville Railroad, which all the arts and efforts of the Pennsylvania Central, of which this consolidation is the latest fruit, cannot prevent. The interest which the Fort Wayne Road was expected to acquire in the Connellsville, by a subscription to its bonds, is now being readily transferred to other parties, and the only effect of the preferences for a Philadelphia, rather than a Baltimore connection shown by the Fort Wayne, will be to increase the proportion which this city will hold in the proprietorship of a line which of right should belong to her exclusively.

The most active steps are now about to be taken to place the road between Connellsville and Cumberland under contract, and within a few weeks the heavier sections may be expected to be commenced, with a view to their vigorous prosecution, and the opening of the entire line within two years.—*Baltimore American.*

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We are gratified to be able to state that the reported arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads, amounting to a virtual consolidation of those roads, to be acted upon the authority of a letter from the President of the latter road, in which he says: "Several conferences have been held by committees, representing the two boards of directors, but no arrangment to consolidate the two roads has been agreed on or seriously considered. No agreement of any kind has been arrived at, and of course no contract is being prepared for signature. What may be the result of a future conference, I do not believe any one can with any certainty predict, excepting that the managers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, will hardly agree to anything incompatible with their duty to the public and the owners of the property."—*Cumberland Union.*

LUTHER'S TABLE TALK is the title of a book of unusual interest published, for the first time in this country, by the Lutheran Publication Society, 42 north ninth street, Philadelphia. The present edition is the translation of William Hazlitt, the celebrated English critic. This remarkable book was first published in Germany about the time of the reformation. At the instigation of Pope Gregory XIII, the then reigning Emperor, Rudolphus II, of Germany, ordered the destruction of all the copies that could be found. So thoroughly was this edict enforced that it was supposed that not a single copy had been preserved. In 1620, in removing the foundation of an old house, a copy of the book was found among the rubbish, having been by some one carefully bound up in a linen cloth and covered with wax so as to thoroughly preserve it. This copy was secretly sent to England to a Captain Henry Bell, who first translated it. The fact of its translation having come to the knowledge of the British House of Commons, a committee was appointed to examine it and report whether it was a proper book to be published. After their report an order for its publication was issued by the House of Commons on the 24th of February 1646. This is but a small part of the singular history of the book given in the preface, but sufficient to give an idea of the interest that attaches to the work. It is one of the most interesting books ever published pertaining to the reformation and its great leader. No one feeling an interest in the sayings and doings of Martin Luther should fail to secure a copy of this work. It is printed on the best tinted paper and elegantly bound, making a very handsome volume of nearly 500 pages. For sale at the INQUIRER Book store.

MOORE'S LIFE OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish in a few days, "The Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax," written by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, who was for twelve years, as pastor and friend, in the entire confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the paper published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years, and to the Congressional Globe; knows all his past history and all who have known him from boyhood. He began this biography two or three years ago, so that it is not one of the hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine talent and culture, and there is no doubt but that his biography of Mr. Colfax will be worthy of its distinguished subject.

The following letter from Mr. Colfax, to Rev. A. Y. Moore will explain itself:—

"WASHINGTON, D C., May 30, 1868.

"My Dear Mr Moore:—

"As your prediction of a year ago has been realized I have no [illegible] to your publishing any sketch, more or less full, of my life, you may have prepared. As you were for a dozen years a fellow-townsman of mine, and a valued friend, I suppose you know as much about my history as the public would care about knowing; and although my engrossing duties here leave me no time to revise the manuscript, I have no fear that your work will not be a faithful one.

"Yours, very truly.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX.

"Rev. A. Y. Moore, South Bend, Indiana."

It will be published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, printed from large type, and on the finest and best of white paper, with a portrait, on steel, of Mr. Colfax, executed by one of the first artists in the country, from photographs taken of Mr. Colfax within the last week; the whole bound in cloth in the most substantial manner. Price, $1.50 a copy. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Large discounts given. Copies will be sent to any one, at once, post-paid on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S WILL.—The will of the late James Buchanan was filed in the Register's office in Lancaster on the 10th inst. The following are the bequests:—

Two thousand dollars to the poor of Lancaster city, in addition to four thousand dollars previously donated. One thousand dollars to the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, of which deceased was a member. Five thousand dollars to Esther Parker, housekeeper of the deceased—being in addition to two thousand dollars heretofore given her. Two thousand dollars to Martha J. Lane, widow of James B. Lane, deceased. Peter Hillier, Mary Smithgall, and Lizzie Stoner, servants, one hundred dollars each.

The books, plate and furniture to Mrs. Harriet L. Johnson, Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, and J. Buchanan Henry, to be divided equally among them, allowing Esther Parker two hundred dollars out of the amount. The balance of the estate, real and personal, is directed to be divided among his heirs as follows: One fourth to Mrs. Harriet L. Johnson, one-fourth to Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, neither of whom is to be charged with considerable advancements which have been made to them, and the balance to J. Buchanan Henry, son of his sister, Harriet B. Lane, and to the three sons of his nephew, James B. Lane, deceased; Mary E. Durham, daughter of his sister, Mary Yates, deceased; to Maria B. Weaver, Jessie Magaw, (formerly Jessie Weaver), James B. Weaver, and John B. Weaver.

The testator states that "whilst feeling confidence both in the integrity and business capacity of Edward E. Johnson, the husband of my niece, Harriet Lane Johnson, I yet deem it prudent to secure to her a maintenance against the unforeseen contingencies of future years. For this purpose I appoint my hereafter named executors, Hiram B. Swarr and Edward Y. Buchanan, or the survivors of them, trustees or trustee, and direct them to retain in their hands, and invest and manage to the best advantage, 'free, and discharged from the debts and control of her said husband,' two-thirds (⅔) of the amount bequeathed her as my residuary legatee." The testator appoints Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, his brother, and Hiram B. Swarr, Esq., to be the executors of his last will and testament. The Wheatland property is given to Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of the testator, for which she pays twelve thousand dollars out of her residuary share of the estate.

The will is dated at Wheatland, January 27, 1866, and a codicil of the 9th of August, 1867, provides that William B. Reed is to have one thousand dollars to pay the expenses and secure the publication of a biographical work of deceased; and to Mrs. Mary L. Reed, wife of William B. Reed, the deceased gives five thousand dollars, legacy for her seperate use and benefit, as a compensation for the work Mr. William B. Reed has undertaken to perform. All the deceased's private papers, correspondence, etc., are directed to be given to Mr. Reed for this purpose.

The estate is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Hewitt. —William Bowles. *Physician*
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance —$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expenze, and with out the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The flour market is characterized by extreme quietness, and only limited inquiry prevails for the better grades of spring and winter, which are in small supply. We quote sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 75@8 50 for superfine, $8 50@9 25 for extras, $10 50@10 75 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do, and $12 50@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye flour is unchanged. Corn meal commands $9 50 ₮ barrel. Very little wheat is coming forward, and inquiry is confined to prime lots; sales of 1,200 bushels red at $2 80 and No. 1 spring at $2 46, and white at $2 90@2 95. Rye is scarce, sales of Pennsylvania at $1 35. Corn is not much inquired after; sales of yellow at $1 12, Western mixed at $1 15. Oats are not much sought after; sales at 85c, and 86@88c for Pensylvania, and 95@98c for Delaware. In groceries and provisions not much doing; prices remain without change.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Beef Cattle were in demand this week, but prices were unsettled and lower; about 1800 head arrived and sold at 10½@11c for extra Penna., and Western steers; 9@10c for fair and good do; 5@8c ₮ lb gross, from common as to quality. Hogs were dull and lower; about 3,000 head sold at different yards at $12 50@14 00 ₮ 100 lbs net. Sheep were also dull and lower; 6,000 head sold at $5@6¼c ₮ lb, gross, as to condition. Cows were unchanged; 2,000 head sold at $40 00@60 00 for springers, and $45@75 ₮ head for cow and calf.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., in Schellsburg, by Rev. B.H. Hunt, Mr. JOHN W. HESS, of Clearfield co., and Miss MARY E. WILSON, of this county.

DIED.

At her residence in Willow Grove, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY SMOUSE, wife of John Smouse, aged 64 years.

Mother Smouse had been afflicted for many months, but death terminated her sufferings, and completed her change. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Her remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and relations.

On the 12th inst., in this place, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAYLOR, after a long confinement to a sick couch. Aged 85 years and 16 days.

She was a worthy member of the church, regular in her attendance on the public means of grace, and lived a consistent and christian life. She longed to depart and be with the Lord, and at last the messenger came and released her from her sorrows.

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july.15,67.y1

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are real, for it is a *real disorder* —the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives.

In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulent known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF
HOUSE AND LOT,
IN BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Kean, will sell, at public vendue, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, next, at 4 o'clock P. M., the house and lot of which the decedent died seized, to wit: the West one-half of lot numbered 164 in Bedford Borough, adjoining the other half of said lot now owned by Wm. Kean to the East, and lot of Mrs. Simon Cook on the West, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast weatherboarded log house with back building attached.

TERMS: One-third in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; the deferred payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

ALSO, at the same time and place, Wm. Kean will offer at public sale the remainder of said lot No. 164. A. B. CRAMER, Adm'r.
June 19th, 1868:3w

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in renting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notices, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

EVERYTHING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—$20,000
AT
G. R. OSTER & CO.'S

LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE, to buy the large and attractive stock of NEW AND CHEAP GOODS, just received, purchased since the LATE DECLINE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising a great variety of LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES. BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS, MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS, Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES, FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN, ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS, WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES, DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIC, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS, DAMASK TABLE-COVERS, ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c. A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES. Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES: Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Bedford, June 19th, 1868,

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the building of a new School House in Schellsburg, will be received until SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, by John E. Colvin, Secretary of Schellsburg School Board. The whole work will be let to one builder, or the masonry, brick-work, plastering, and carpenter-work to separate contractors. Stone work to be put up this summer, and the building to be completed by November, 1869. Proposals to furnish from ninety to one hundred thousand brick will also be received until August 1.

For plan and specifications of building apply to J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, or H. W. Fisher, Bedford. Contracts to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

By order of the Board of School Directors of Schellsburg Borough.
june19:6t J. E. COLVIN, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a Summer Session in the "Union School House," commencing MONDAY, May 18th, to continue eight weeks. Those who are desirous of becoming teachers can receive instruction in the Theory of Teaching, with any other branches they desire to pursue. All grades of scholars will be admitted.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
Apl 24-4t S. J. JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap19:1y.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,
BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitel, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal *best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
Apr 2:6m

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

EVERYTHING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR SPACIOUS
NEW STORE,
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
CHOICE AND DESIRABLE
CHEAP GOODS!
june5:tf

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.
J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.

HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED PRICES, WHICH HE WILL SELL VERY CHEAP.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

TWO CHOOL HOUSES FOR SALE—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE ERECTION OF TWO NEW ONES.

The Board of School Directors of Bedford township will sell at public outcry, in the Borough of Bedford, at the Hotel of Joshua J. Shoemaker, on SATURDAY the 20th inst., the old school houses located at or near the residences of Jacob Fetter and John Fetter in said township.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the erection of two new buildings to take the place of the above specified old ones. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at that time. By order of the Board.

HUGH MOORE,
SAMUEL WALTER,
June12.2t Building Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.

WOODBERRY, PENN'A.

HENRY FLUCK, Proprietor.

This is one of the finest and best furnished houses in the community in which it is located. Ample accommodations and.

TERMS: MODERATE.
june12:3t

ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF THE
BOOKS OF THE BIBLE,
BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is; and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with its inspired authors, and completely answering all infidelity. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume; brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting.

The result of a life of study and patient research, Contains just what every Bible reader wants to know. Recommended by leading men of all denominations. No competition, for there is no other book on the same subject published or sold in the country. Send for Circulars. Address ZEIGLER McCURDY & Co.,
1ma6t 614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DANA'S
AUTHORIZED AND AUTHENTIC
LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

Comprising a complete and accurate history of his eventful and intresting career, with an authentic narrative of his invaluable military services, adding also an impartial estimate of his character as a *A man, a Soldier, and a Statesman.* By Hon. CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War. The Springfield *Republican says:*—"Dana's Life of General Grant is sure to be the most authentic and best Life of Grant published." For particulars, apply to or address GURDON & CO., Springfield, Mass., for W. D. MYERS, 41 Maiden Lane. N. Y.
1may 4t

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stahl Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., above 4th,
mar27:3m PHILADELPHIA.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMOREST, FRANK LESLIE, RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

Miscellaneous.

AT LYNCH'S
HARDWARE STORE
YOU WILL FIND A
FIRST RATE GRAIN CRADLE,
THE BEST IN BEDFORD.
GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES & SNATHES,
LOTS OF THEM.
HAY RAKES AND FORKS,
SCYTHES, STONES AND RIFLES.
FIELD WATER CANS
AND DEMIJOHNS.
ALL KINDS OF ROPE.
CHURNS AND ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, all sizes,

Farm, Garden & Household.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

Why is it that we farmers differ so materially in their views as to the efficacy and economy of the application of common coarse salt as a manure?

Science and theory have long since clearly demonstrated that it must be beneficial under certain conditions, and in certain situations; practice demonstrates that it has been and is a profitable application under certain conditions and on some soils, when applied at certain intervals and times. Some of our best and most practical farmers have tried salt applied in various quantities, to various crops, with complete success; others, equally practical, have tried it, and after obtaining no benifit from it, condemn it as a humbug.

Fortunate it is for us, who expect to gain knowledge from the experience of others, that science and scientific agriculturists can reconcile these apparently opposite facts. Before proceeding further to the investigation into the cause of these failures, I wish to lay down four aioms, viz.: 1st, That the ashes left after the burning of a plant is composed of the inorganic part or soil-foot of the plant; 2d, That food or inorganic part can only be obtained from the soil, or through it by the application of some manure or fertilizer, 3d, That this inorganic food consists of from ten to twelve inorganic substances; 4th, That each species of plant, in order to secure a full crop, must have its proper amount in each substance, and will, no matter how may

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE—accepting

COL. D. WAGNER, let us investigate

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

the cases which led to these failures, all of which, had we a fair and exact analysis of the soil, could be accounted for.

We know that salt is composed mainly of chlorine and soda, both of which enter into the composition of all our early plants and grains. Now, soils may contain enough of both chloride and soda, in some other form to supply the wants of the plants, as for instance, chloride of lime or sulphate of soda. In this case, according to our fourth axiom, the application of salt would produce little or no sensible effect. If, on the other hand, the soil should contain too small a portion of chloride or soda to supply the wants of the plant, the aplication of salt would produce a good effect.

Some three or four years ago one of my neighbors concluded to try salt as a top-dressing for oats, and applied it broadcast before the drill the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre over nearly all his field, and found that it increased the grain both in yield and weight, and the straw was brighter, making better winter provender This satisfied him that salt was a good application for oats; and in order to see whether it was good for wheat, he gave the field another top-dressing of salt, at the rate of two and one-half busnels per acre. At harvest he could detect no difference between the crop on the portion to which the solt was applied, and that which had no other stimulant than farm-yard manure. He had made a great discovery, viz.: that salt was good for oats, but bad for wheat Such a conclusion is just the reverse of the fact as ascertained by careful experiment, for salt has always been found more beneficial to wheat than to oats. Perhaps your readers will ask, why then was it so in his case? Simply because he fell into the error, too common among those who apply concentrated manures or fertilizers; finding that one application was good, he concluded that another of the same substance would produce a like effect. We must remember that the amount of any one inorgaic substance removed by one single crop is comparatively small, hence one application may supply enough for the wants of several successive crops, and of course the second application would produce no effect untill the first was entirely exhausted. This is not only true with salt, but also of phosphate of lime, guano, &c.; but as these two stimulants contain a greater variety of inorganic matter, they do not so soon cease to show any apparent action of the crops. In many cases one dollar's worth of salt will produce a greater increase in the crop than two or three times this amount expended in some other inorganic manure.

There are other considerations which influence more or less the success or failure of an application common salt. We know that in the salt marshes near the sea-shore only particular cases of vegetation will flourish, showing that some particular products of the soil are more benefited by salt than others, and so it is with our cultivated crops, for although all of them contain a portion of the inorganic substances which compose common salt, yet some contain and require much larger amounts than others, and if the supply is not kept up will sooner exhaust the soil.

If common salt only benefited the crop by the direct inorganic food which it furnished, we could easily ascertain what crops would be most likely to be benefited by it; but the salt acts in other ways. If salt is applied to soil rich in other alkaline substances, it causes a change to take place among them, and thus benefits the crop without actually entering into the circulation of the plant.

In order to show the effect produced by common salt, I will make a few extracts from a list, containing the result of several experiments, which I have before me. When applied at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds to wheat, it increased the yield of grain four hundred and seventy-two pounds per acre, at a cost of fifteen cents per bushel, and the grain weighed two pounds more per bushel. When applied to barley at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, it increased the yield six and a half bushels per acre.

But these experiments must not be taken as a certain index of the action of salt upon these crops, for its effect upon different soils is by no means regular, and this effect can only be ascertained by experiment; but there are few soils which are not benefited by it.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Shoots will push on old and young trees just where limbs are not wanted. Remember that the now tender shoot will soon be a hard woody branch. A slight rub will now remove it, but if left a year, the knife must be used. Rub off these shoots when young and save cutting hereafter.

Pruning may be done this month, especially if large limbs are to be removed. Cut the limb close to the one from which it starts and do not leave any stubs. Pare the wounds smooth, and brush them over with melted grafting wax.

Grafts will need looking to, and if two were inserted where one would be better, remove one of them. If some of the shoots on a graft are getting the advantage of the others pinch them back.

Budded Stocks will often push such vigorous shoots as to need stacking until they become strong.

Cultivation in the orchard has a twofold effect—it destroys the weeds, and leaves the surface in that light mellow condition which enables it to answer the purposes of a mulch. Young orchards, with crops between the rows should be cultivated with as much an eye to the trees as to the crops.

Mulching around newly planted trees should be put on before dry weather comes on. It is especially beneficial to cherries and other stone fruits.

Seed-Beds will need shading, as noted last month. Young evergreens will often rot or "damp off," without any manifest cause. Sprinkling fine sand or dry earth over the bed will often check it.

Nursery Stocks, intended for budding, should be kept in growing condition by good cultivation.

Thin the Fruit.—It is not often that this is done as thoroughly as it should be, and it is seldom that a tree bears a decent crop which would not have been better had half of the young fruit been removed.

Insects will demand attention this month. One great trouble with insects is that they are left too long without molestation, and most people do not notice their ravages until the mischief is done. Whoever loves trees will be frequently among them and observe the condition of each. A colony of caterpillars may often be disposed of in a few minutes which if left for a week, would prove a troublesome enemy.

Robers mostly lay their eggs this month; these are usually deposited on the bark of the tree near the ground, and the young grubs, when hatched, eat their way into the tree. Be sure that there are no grubs already in the tree, and some of the many preventives may be used. One of the most efficient of these is to wrap the trunk at the base with stiff paper, drawing away the earth around the tree and replacing it to cover the lower edge of the paper. We have already given other expedients.

Curculio is only effectually managed by jarring the trees and catching the insects. On large trees a limb may be sawn off, to leave a stub which may be struck with a wooden mallet, but small trees can be easily shaken by a sudden jar with the hand.

[illegible] on the leaves of this [illegible] pear and cherry trees is killed by dusting with air slacked lime; it is said on good authority that dry dust of any kind will answer the same purpose.

Plant-Lice, often troublesome on trees, are killed by the use of an infusion of tobacco or of quassia.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

Why is kissing a girl like eating soup with a fork? Because you can't get enough.

Why is a spider a good correspondent? Because he drops a line by every post.

A boy being asked in Sunday school "What was the chief end of man?" answered "The end with the head on."

An old Indian who had witnessed the sale of whiskey for many years, said a barrel of whisky contained a thousand songs and fifty fights.

A Canadian Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy, but added: "I dush better as dat I drinks de brandy, and den I rub my leg mit de bottle.

'Ven do you tink de world will come to an end?' asked a German. 'Oh, probably in about three months,' answered a joker 'Ho, vell; I no cares for dat,' exclaimed Hans, with a smile of satisfaction, 'I be going to Puffalo dis spring.'

A man had a recipe put up by an apothecary, and after he had gone the clerk discovered that he had passed a counterfeit twenty five cent piece and a five cent piece. He informed the boss. 'Never mind,' said the latter, "if the five cent bit be good there is still a profit of three cents.'

"How do they make horseradish?" said our little girl who had prepared that delicacy with sugar for dessert.

"It is a root which they grind up."

"Is?—well!—I always thought they made it out of saw-dust!"

A man who had filed a petition for a divorce was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a "cross petition," as lawyers call it.

"A cross petition!" exclaimed the husband "that's just like her. She never did a good-natured thing in her life.

"A beautiful lady was kissing and caressing her beautiful lap dog; "ah Maria!" exclaimed her fopish adorer. "why not grant me the favors you are wasting on Fidele?"

"I don't kiss *every* puppy," replied the pouting fair.

Nobody likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody, but when anybody thinks himself to be somebody, he generally thinks everybody else to be nobody.

Dandies, to make a greater show,
Wear coats stuck out with pad and pudding
But that you know is *a propos*—
For what's a goose without the stuffing?

Negro Ethics.—Fred. Douglass tells the following:

When he was a slave in Maryland he observed that an old negro, named Sandy, had the appearance of being always well fed, and looked very fat. He asked Sandy if he would explain how it happened so.

"Wal," says Sandy, "I steals it."

Douglass remonstrating on this point, Sandy, replied (pointing to a pig):

"D'ye see dat ere animal dare?"

"Yes."

"Wal, dat dare am massa's property, an' I am massa's property; derefore, put dat dare property into dis property, and it's all right."

Very small for its Age.—A friend of ours was asked a few days ago, by a close fisted old customer to partake of some very old whiskey, which he valued very highly. He consented, not reluctantly, when his hospitable entertainer took the bottle and poured out what our friend regarded as a very small dose. The latter taking the glass and holding it above his head remarked rather skeptically—

"You say this is forty years old?"

"Yes," replied the host.

"Well, then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is, that it is devilish small for its age."

The editor of the Religious Telescope objects to singing, by the choirs of churches, while talking up a collection in the church. He says: "We have sometimes seen brothers so absorbed in the singing during the collection, that, with their closed eyes, they could not see the basket as it was passed."

HARVEST TOOLS

and MACHINERY at

HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

SIGN OF THE RED PAD-LOCK.

Russell's Massillon Reapers and Mowers, with which we challenge all competition. Farmer Mowers—Troy Pattern, warranted.

100 Green Castle Grain Cradles. The only *genuine Green Castles* in the county.

Waldron's Grain Scythes.
Beard's Silver Steel Grain Scythes.
Gilt Grain Scythes.
English Waldron Grass Scythes.
Waldron's English Pattern Scythes.
Red Racer Scythes.
Red Rover Scythes.
Queen of the Meadow Scythes.
Dunn's Gilt Scythes.
Gilt Back Scythes.
Silver Steel Scythes.
Black Snake Scythes.
Mowery's Steel Back Scythes.
American Waldron Scythes.
Spring Tooth Horse Hay and Grain Rakes, several of the best patents.
Scythe Snaths in variety.
Hand Rakes.
Pitch Forks.
Horse Hay Forks.
Field Cans.
Scythe Stones and Rifles of all kinds.
Sickles.
Rope, all sizes.
Demijohns.
Hammered Shovel Molds.
Children's Carriages and Wagons.
Ice Cream Freezers.

In short all kinds of Farm Implements and Machinery at lowest cash prices, and the largest general Hardware stock in the county.

Call and see us. may29:tf

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm, viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

situated in Woodbury [illegible] township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing with few of rods of the buildings.

This farm consists of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The subscriber offers for sale or exchange 4000 acres of Western lands in the counties of Eauclaire Claire & Chippewa, Wisconsin. 1200 acres of these lands are situated in the best lumber region of Wisconsin on tributaries of the Chippewa river with the best facilities for rafting; they are HEAVILY TIMBERED and CONVENIENT TO MILLS, and offer superior advantages for engaging in a profitable lumbering business. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

ALSO 120 ACRES of unimproved prarie land in Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, in a good settlement, surrounded by improved lands, convenient to churches and school houses, and well watered. Also 80 acres timber and prairie land within 12 miles of Augusta, Eauclaire county, Wisconsin. The lands will be sold at from $3 to $10 per acre, according to quality.

For particulars inquire of Durborrow & Lutz, or the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

Apl 24.-3m JOHN WIGHTMAN.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Union [illegible] township, containing 180 acres, 95 of the balance, 95 acres, well under fence and lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

A HOUSE AND ACRE LOT FOR SALE AT THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the above property now occupied by Evaline C. Harclerode, at the Chalybeate Spring, in Bedford township at private sale. It consists of one acre of good land, in excellent state of cultivation, under new paling fence, with a FRAME PLANK HOUSE, small STABLE and other out-buildings thereon erected. There are also a large number of fruit trees upon it and a spring of excellent water at the door. Price $800, one half cash in hand and the balance in one year.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may:15 Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, Piles, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless imitations. None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature. 25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists. $1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price. $2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express. $5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express. Address

HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, and by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists & PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.

feb14;

Miscellaneous.

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BY

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OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY

AND

PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

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